

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1884.

ORGANIZE FOR VICTORY.

Every town in the United States should organize a Butler club immediately to act as a rallying committee to secure a full attendance at the primary meetings to choose delegates to the district and State conventions. The time is short, and there should be no delay. Send true men to the district and State conventions, and they will send true men to the national convention. Canvass your town thoroughly: present the claims of General Butler for the people's suffrage, and work every moment to win.

AGENTS WANTED.

We wish every subscriber would act as agent to secure subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE. Democrats should remember that in doing all they can to increase its circulation they are contributing to the election of a Democratic President. Push THE GLOBE everywhere: ask every Republican to subscribe. Agents' rates and sample copies sent free upon application.

NAMES OF DEMOCRATS.

We respectfully ask subscribers to forward lists of names of Democrats who are not subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE. We will send free sample copies to such names as soon as they are received. In no way can the good cause of Democracy be advanced so profitably as by the circulation of a sound Democratic weekly like THE GLOBE. Send all the names you can.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

THE GLOBE will have a large staff, headed by the brilliant George Alfred Townsend, actively at work at the Chicago Convention to furnish the best report of its doings. The issue of THE WEEKLY GLOBE next after the convention will contain a complete report of all that is said and done there. Tell your friends that THE WEEKLY GLOBE will always give them the fullest and latest political news.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, for postage, 10 cents; six copies for only \$5.00. All subscriptions should be sent by postal order registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston, though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one, two or three cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers, all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and State. Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full. Every notice to discontinue should give the town and State to which the paper is being sent. All copies sent in the mails will be duplicated free of expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be registered.

All exchange newspapers and magazines should be addressed simply, "The Boston Globe, Boston, Mass." Sample copies are free.

It took a Spanish bullfight with five bulls and four picadors to give expression to the Fourth of July patriotism of Dodge City, Kansas. The cowboy is original and daring, whatever else he is.

The veto of the Fitz John Porter bill, in opposition to the President's own belief, is a direct concession to the sentiments of the Tail of the Ticket. It is a case in which the tail wagged the other dog.

Mr. TILDEN has given another unqualified statement that he can not, under any circumstances, accept the presidential nomination. This is the third one direct from him and ought to settle the matter.

The London Times, seeing commercial advantages in letting France have her own way in Tonquin, cheerfully advises China to "arise bow to the inevitable and yield this time without reserve." The "inevitable" is whatever pleases the esteemed Thunders.

In the course of some remarks on DORRISHER and the naval bill, the New York World makes the novel statement that "we have not had a foreign war in seventy years." If that be true, the Mexican veterans must be trying to get pensions under false pretenses.

The Cherokee Indians have adopted vigorous measures in dealing with land grabbers and wire tappers. They have sent out the sheriff of the Cherokee nation with a squad to take down and confiscate all fencing enclosing tracts larger than fifty acres, and he has already destroyed thousands of miles of wire fence. It is a pity that the secretary of the interior for the United States has not as much sand as a Cherokee sheriff.

The Central Pacific has very magnanimously decided not to postpone the payment of salaries to its employees, and the decision is greeted by some portions of the press as an evidence of great generosity on the part of the railroad men. It is very generous, indeed, on the part of men holding millions of dollars to pay their debts when due. We are lost in admiration of their benevolence. But perhaps they feared a strike, or something even more serious.

A New York man has sued his wife on a contract to recover \$2000 which she promised to give him if he would marry her. He is a firm believer in matrimony for revenue only, and he lives up to his principles. We hope he will get his money, that the experience of the wife may teach perdition women that the affections of unprotected men are not to be purchased on credit and the obligation lightly ignored after marriage.

The death of ALLAN PINKERTON removes a man who has been of inestimable service to society. His ability in his chosen line of work amounted to little less than genius. Like many another man who has accomplished great things, he found his vocation by chance. From the very small beginning of being himself victimized by a forged bank note and discovering the forger he built up his detective agency, and gave it a worldwide fame and a most world-wide operations.

It is useless to attempt to explain or comment upon any news from the Sudan. Just as we got the capture of Gordon's army, we have just received the news of his escape. It is a case of a man who has accomplished great things, he found his vocation by chance. From the very small beginning of being himself victimized by a forged bank note and discovering the forger he built up his detective agency, and gave it a worldwide fame and a most world-wide operations.

that it appears to be the work of a syndicate of frightful fiends from Liarville. We don't know whether GORDON is captured or not, but we devoutly hope he is. We are weary of him.

THE STRONGEST CANDIDATE.

No other candidate for the Democratic nomination has been given such a hearty welcome by the laboring people as has greeted General BUTLER on his way to Chicago and upon his arrival in that city. The labor organizations understand that no public man in this country at all likely to aspire to the presidency better knows their rights and wrongs, or is more competent and anxious to secure the one and redress the other, and they hail his candidacy as a promise of victory for the people. The working people have confidence in General BUTLER. They know him to be able, bold and energetic, and they feel that he can be depended upon to fight their battles without weakening in the face of any amount of clamorous opposition. They regard him as a tried and trusted leader, and would rather fight under him than under any new captain, no matter how promising. They have given expression to their preferences in receptions along the route and in the meeting at Chicago as clearly and emphatically as though they were all delegates to the convention, and their voices will have some influence in the councils of the party.

While it is true that General BUTLER is not popular with the few nice persons who modestly call themselves the better element of Massachusetts, it is indisputable that he is the first choice of the 150,000 Democrats of this State and of the working people everywhere. The colored people of the South have not forgotten that he was one of their best friends at a time when they were sorely needed friends, and as for the talk about the defection of the Southern white vote in the event of BUTLER's nomination, that is a delusion. Why should an ex-Confederate turn from a man who faced him bravely on the battlefield and treated him fairly when the sword was sheathed, to cast his vote for a draft-dodger who hired a substitute during the war, and when the fighting was over devoted himself to furiously abusing the people whom he feared to face?

Between BLAINE and BUTLER the ex-soldiers of the South would not hesitate an instant. They would reject the draft-dodger, bloody-shirt Braggart and choose the soldier.

It is not likely that the convention will be frightened by any bugaboo of Southern defection from nominating General BUTLER. If it shall determine that his unquestioned popularity with the working people of the country makes him the strongest candidate for the party, as we believe it does.

BLAINE IN CALIFORNIA.

The Republicans of the East are counting California for BLAINE because BLAINE made a speech against the Chinese, but THE GLOBE has shown that their confidence is not well grounded and that the anti-monopoly feeling dominates all other considerations in the Pacific States. We have said that BLAINE's railroad record will be enough to kill his chances in California, and this view of the matter is also taken by the San Francisco Examiner, which says:

"It is a mistake for our Eastern contemporaries to regard California as anything but a Democratic State. It stands by the verdict it rendered two years ago, and as was the case four years ago, its electoral vote will be given to the Democratic candidate for the presidency. It has got in the habit of voting the Democratic ticket and cannot easily get out of it. The pretence that California is going for BLAINE is the very boldest of assumptions. BLAINE has no real strength here. He stands precisely as the monopoly does. He is known to be a friend of the corporations. When in Congress he was their compliant and servile instrument. What else will he be as president? The neck that has once worn the railroad collar forever retains the gall."

The Chinese question is regarded by the Californians as settled for the present. It is not discussed in the press, and it is rarely brought up in any shape. But the questions of land monopoly and railroad extortion are clamoring for settlement, and all party questions are lost sight of in the politics of California today. Men are nominated and elected on the anti-railroad platform, and faithful officials are expelled from the party by the Democratic committees for selling out to the monopolists. The Republicans, while opposed to the railroad crowd, have not reached the point of politically ostracizing the rascals, but the voters of the party as a whole are in earnest. What strength can a notorious corruption tool like BLAINE have with such a railroad-ridden people? An anti-monopolist Democrat like General BUTLER would sweep California like a cyclone and leave the tattooed man scarce a corporal's guard of supporters outside of the railroad offices.

A VILLAINOUS VETO.

The bill restoring FITZ JOHN PORTER to the army with the rank and pay of colonel, which was passed by Congress as a simple act of tardy justice, in spite of the strenuous opposition of JOHN A. LOGAN, has been vetoed by the President, and it is understood that it was vetoed at the demand of LOGAN and his friends and against the President's own judgment. LOGAN had made a personal appeal to the President, representing that the signing of the bill would damage the chances of the Republican ticket, and a majority of the cabinet had also urged the President to veto the bill. The President is said to have been personally disposed to do justice to PORTER, but he has permitted himself to be used to serve the political ends of JOHN A. LOGAN. The people will regret to believe President ARTHUR capable of such a piece of villainy, for it is nothing less than that if he has refused to obey the dictates of his own conscience and truckled to the schemes of the worst politicians in his party. A refusal to do justice to a brave soldier will damage President ARTHUR and his party, and it ought to destroy what little chance the ticket may have. If President ARTHUR were a man of honor he would not have been moved by the appeals of JOHN A. LOGAN in this affair. What General LOGAN's reasons may be for pursuing PORTER with accusations which have been proved false we cannot tell, but it is certain that if he does honestly believe PORTER was disloyal his belief is not shared by PORTER's other companions in arms.

President ARTHUR's veto message is a pitifully weak document. It does not contain a single plausible reason for refusing to sign the bill. It opens with a technically invented for the occasion by BREWSTER, and shuffles along through evasions and imaginary objections to a conclusion that would be ridiculous were it not infamous. The President, prompted by BREWSTER's pitiful attorney opinion, declares that the verdict of STANTON's court-martial contains all the facts

and the law in the case, and that PORTER was guilty because the court said he was. The message is simply an apology for a mighty mean act, and a mighty poor apology at that. The House honorably distinguished itself by passing the bill over the veto, but the Senate covered itself with ignominy by refusing to do justice to the most foully-abused man in the country. So LOGAN has won a victory.

A COWARDLY ACT.

The Republican Senate has accomplished its masterpiece of evasion in its treatment of the first land grant forfeiture bill which has come before it. It passed the House bill forfeiting the Atlantic and Pacific grant, but added an amendment giving the road the right of appeal to the United States courts.

This grant, which was made in 1866, comprised about 40,000,000 acres, and stipulated that the road should be finished by July 4, 1878. A very small portion of the road, about one-twentieth its intended length, was finished at that time, but, nevertheless, nearly the whole of this tract of land has been withdrawn from settlement ever since the grant was made, and although the grant has been forfeited six years, it still withdraws.

This will doubtless be the action of the Senate in all the cases of forfeited land grants. It has simply fixed the string for the land grant railways to the another knot around its hands.

The Republican majority of the Senate was afraid of the just indignation of the people if it did not pass some such bill, and it was afraid of the railroads if it should. So it dodged between the two and attempted to turn the responsibility over to the courts. But the Democratic majority in the House will show a very different sentiment from that which it has already made manifest if it allows this measure to pass and so withdraws these lands from settlement for an indefinite number of years.

THE FALL OF KHARTOUM.

GORDON and his bamboo cane have proved unequal to the task imposed upon them by the weak, cowardly and faithless ministry of Great Britain. Encouraged by assurances of support, GORDON hastened to the Sudan to check the advance of EL MAHDI. If possible, and to gain time for the garrisons to evacuate the towns if nothing more could be done. He was promised that a strong military force should follow him, and relying upon that promise he pushed into the very heart of the enemy's country, leaving the lines of retreat to be established by others. It was expected that his influence with the Arabs would accomplish wonders, and so complete was the foolish faith of England in his ability to work miracles that the whole Sudan province was declared to have been solved by his mere departure for Khartoum. The most absurd stories were told and believed about his conquering hordes of rebels with a bamboo cane, and all the world was called upon to observe how quickly the Egyptian tongue was to be straightened out by this marvellous man. Much to GORDON's surprise, he discovered that he could not control the Sudanese with bombastic telegrams and a walking stick, and when he found that the MAHDI had him safely bottled up in Khartoum, he called upon MR. GLADSTONE to keep his promise and send troops to the rescue. For months he awaited the arrival of the promised aid, but it was not sent. The ministry could stick to no definite policy for two consecutive days, but devoted its skill and energy to dodging questions asked by Parliament and lying about the situation in the Sudan. It long ago became evident to the rest of the world that England had betrayed Egypt and abandoned GORDON to his fate, and although there has been some hope that he might extricate himself by some daring and original move, the news of his capture has been expected daily for many weeks.

The announcement that Khartoum surrendered more than a month ago causes no surprise. The only strange thing about it is that the place held out so long against the overwhelming forces of the prophet. It is a relief, however, to learn that there was no massacre, and that GORDON and the other prisoners are being well treated. If the Arab leader spares the lives of GORDON and his comrades the fall of Khartoum will not cause any great sorrow in the world, outside of England. The Mussulman has shown himself more humane than his foes, for there is strong evidence that the English have butchered the Arabs on the battlefield instead of taking prisoners. It would be a blessing to Egypt if the MAHDI should march victoriously from Khartoum to Alexandria and drive the English into the sea. English control of Egypt means the ruin of the people by taxation for the benefit of bondholders and usurers. Better the rule of a false prophet than MR. GLADSTONE's resources of civilization.

GENERAL BUTLER IN MAINE.

Advices from Maine indicate that the BLAINE men in the Pine Tree State are very apprehensive lest the Democrats nominate General BUTLER at Chicago. Their fears are well grounded. With the hero of New Orleans in the field Maine would at once enter the list of doubtful States. All shades of the opposition would unite upon him, the soldiers who served under him would rally to his support, and an enthusiasm be created in his behalf such as has not been witnessed there for many years. A Maine correspondent, who has looked the ground over thoroughly, declares that there is no name in the country like that of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER to arouse the veterans of the Dirigo State, and every indication points to the correctness of this opinion. With the disaffection toward MR. BLAINE and the wonderful popularity of General BUTLER, there is no doubt that if the latter be nominated he will make the hottest fight that has been seen down East since the days when

Maine went.

H—ll bent,
For Governor KENT,
Tippecanoe
And Tyler too.

A HINT TO ROSSA.

"The Atlanta man who is alleged to have handed dynamite so long that his system is impregnated with the compound and he is liable to explode when properly ignited ought to be warmly approved by the Irish Invincibles," says the New York Times. "The plan of sending Irishmen and dynamite to England in separate packages, and of leaving it to the skill of the former to explode the latter in a way to do the most harm, has its obvious disadvantages. If the English police seize the dynamite no explosion will occur, and if the police seize the Irishman the dynamite is similarly rendered harmless. Besides it is difficult to smuggle dynamite into England, and by no means easy to manufacture it under the noses of the police."

"If, however, a man can be converted into a living dynamite cartridge there will be no difficulty in carrying on the dynamite campaign. MR. O'DONOVAN ROSSA can impregnate himself with dynamite

to such an extent that he will be more dangerous than a fifteen inch shell charged with the deadly compound. As his condition cannot be perceived except by testing him with detonators he can walk through any British custom house in the character of an ordinary and inoffensive Irishman. Arrived in London, MR. ROSSA can quietly make his way into MR. GLADSTONE's cellar and there explode himself with the aid of a percussion cap. MR. GLADSTONE would thus be blown into minute fragments, and no trace of the destroyer would be found."

PUT YOUR FEET UP.

Just why there should be a popular superstition that it is improper, inelegant, discourteous and highly reprehensible generally for a man to sit with his feet elsewhere than on the floor, except in the privacy of his own office, is a sphinx's riddle. If there is one place under the sun where a man should not keep his feet when he sits down it is on the floor.

For the properly-formed individual of either sex there is neither comfort nor grace in the position which casts commands, while it is productive of bodily ills and deformities innumerable. The reason why men have almost always straighter shoulders and more erect bearing than women is because they spend so much of their time when sitting with their feet elevated and their shoulders thrown back.

That is a position which will cure stooping shoulders and curved spine more easily, comfortably and surely than all the shoulder braces and such instruments of torture that were ever invented. Sit habitually with your chair tilted back, your body resting easily against the back of it and your feet reposing high enough to be at right angles with your body, and in three months' time you can cure the most stubborn case of stooping shoulders or bending spine.

To sit habitually with the feet on the floor, particularly with people who do much reading or writing, is almost sure to throw the upper part of the body forward, draw down the shoulders and shrivel and double up and weaken the vital organs.

When people learn to obey the laws of comfort rather than of arbitrary custom, it will be considered the height of impropriety to sit with the feet on the floor, as it is now to put them on chairs and tables.

THE SENATE CELEBRATES.

The Fourth was celebrated in the United States Senate by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, but the majority of the statesmen present paid no attention to the reading. They yawned and wrote letters, and otherwise indicated that the document was not interesting to them. It could not have been that their contempt for the ceremony was born of familiarity with the Declaration, for the Senate has displayed of late years much ignorance of its principles. Some of the honorable senators probably have not read the Declaration of Independence, and the familiarity of some others with its principles is probably as intimate as that of WELLOCK, the Sand Lot parson, who testified in court that he had found one of his incendiary sentiments in "the second volume of the Declaration of Independence." It is pleasing to learn, however, that Senators DAVIS and HOAK listened attentively to the reading and seemed to be much impressed by some of the sentences.

We agree with the World that it would be well to read the Constitution of the United States in both Houses as a sort of overture to at least once a week.

It would be better still to follow the overture with a list of the laws enacted by Republican Congresses within the past twenty years, in violation of the Constitution, and the decisions of the Supreme Court setting that instrument aside for the sake of the party. This would not only be instructive, but it would occupy a great deal of time, and to that extent reduce the statesman's opportunities for mischief.

THE LABOR BUREAU.

One of the best things Congress has done during the course of its seven months' sojourn at the capital has been the establishment of the National bureau of labor. The selection of JOHN JARRETT of Pittsburg to be commissioner of labor is proof that, at least, the bureau will not be run in opposition to the interests of those for whose benefit it was created. MR. JARRETT achieved an almost national reputation at the head of the Association of Iron and Steel Workers, for his universal fairness and sense of justice, his ability and his executive capacity.

The labor bureau will depend so entirely for whatever good it may accomplish upon its official head, that the selection of such a man as MR. JARRETT is a good augury for its usefulness. He has certainly that unblinded and judicial cast of mind which is the first requisite for the position, but whether he has the insight and the keenness to go straight through a mass of figures, bring out their meaning and present it in attractive English, which is the next requisite, remains to be seen.

If he has both these qualities he can make the bureau an element of great importance in the treatment of the labor question.

MR. TILDEN MISREPRESENTED.

(New York Sun.) The Boston Herald alleges that MR. TILDEN favors the nomination of GROVER CLEVELAND at Chicago.

This is not true. There is no evidence to support the allegation. MR. TILDEN has not said or done anything to promote or encourage the ambition of MR. CLEVELAND. He has not said that he thinks MR. CLEVELAND would carry the State of New York, or that he would be elected. He has never expressed anything like approbation for MR. CLEVELAND's political methods. The story that he favors MR. CLEVELAND's nomination at Chicago is a fabrication out of whole cloth.

Lines of strict economy of administration should be continued with as light taxation as possible, and those taxes that are necessary to be put on should be put where they will best promote American enterprise and foster American industry and labor. That is the first necessity. After that is set to it that there is a fair division of what is raised from the earth and created by the cunning hand of the mechanic. The producers should have the first share, and he who furnishes the capital should come next, and the government tax as little as possible for its share.—(Butler at Kalamazoo.)

Senator LOGAN has given indisputable evidence that his relative did not attempt to gobble up the Zuni lands. He stood up calmly and unflinchingly before the Senate, and in stern tones cleared the gentleman from all such suspicious. "Major TUCKER," he exclaimed, "is my son-in-law."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

San Francisco is congratulating itself over the reported discovery of immense coal beds in northern Mexico.

"Where is the young doctor who does not believe in the magic of drugs, and the old doctor, if he is a wise man, who does not look upon the most of the ailments of the human body as the result of 'overindulgence'?" asks a medical writer. "If as much progress has been made with any doctor as that, the public is thankful."

"We need right here in the South," says the New Orleans Picayune, "more than anything else, skilled labor. We want more and more, trained and educated men and mechanics. Technical education should be constantly applauded and assisted, and our young men should be taught that the 'learned professions' are not the only avenues to distinction and wealth."

A good story is told of a Confederate chaplain who thought he would go into a fight and then he could preach to the soldiers. His horse was shot from under him, then a bullet took off one of his fingers. He attempted to be calm, but just then a ball carried away the right thumb, and, wheeling round, the old man struck a determined foe for the rear. "Hold on, parson!" called some one. "Hold on,—" he replied.

Ask a man to hold on when the whole of—your body is being pulled in a hundred different directions, and the Lord will take care of your soul."

New York Sun: Education in the country.—The schoolmaster had fallen asleep, and the scholars were taking advantage of it. Suddenly, in the midst of the racket, lightning struck the building, and the teacher, rousing himself, said sternly: "The boys who make noise when I have to sleep after school!" And then he fell asleep again.

It didn't take the Blaine organs long to enumerate their candidate's good points. They can now devote their space to news which is really of moment and interesting to the people. It is beginning to come from Chicago.

Or at preparations are being made by the Republican party in every State. It seems it needs more "soaping" than was anticipated.

A malicious boy created a panic in a Montreal hotel one day recently, by thrusting his head in the dining-room and calling out: "Here comes an officer from New York with a warrant." It was several hours before some of the most nervous guests could be persuaded to come out of the woods and retrace their meal.

A couple were married in Denver last week in a marble yard. Directly after the ceremony was over the groom gave an order for a tombstone to be placed at the head of his first wife's grave. Man is a generous creature. Lots of them will pay such bills cheerfully.

It is very valuable in these times. A man who had to leave his office, and was expecting a caller to pay him some money left this notice on his door: "I have gone out for half an hour. Will be back soon. Have been gone twenty minutes already."

The Postmaster at Redale, Pitt county, N. C., receives a yearly salary of nine cents. Let's see, if the Government ought to be eight cents, hadn't it, MR. Blaine?

A Paris sign: "Mme. Zénobe C—, third story, lets out teeth for evening parties and balls."

Cincinnati Enquirer: Blaine started out to paint the campaign red but soon found himself painted purple.

"Joy, happy young," advises a contemporary. "Correspondent, but you have to pay your bills. If you were to marry afterwards. Marrying without any trade or profession is risky business."

If the Blaine organs didn't find General Butler the most, would they pitch into him so savagely? They know he would will that "blume." Their editorials, "bellowed down," read: "We want to fight anybody but Butler."

Many fashionable ladies are now changing their dresses three or four times a day at watering-places and trying to imagine that they are happy.

Merchant Traveller: "Mary," remarked Mr. Gloom to his wife, "when did Mrs. Tongue go away for the summer?" "Why, I didn't know she had gone." "Yes, I reckon she has." "Well, I haven't heard of her since, and I'm pretty sure you are mistaken." "Oh, no, I'm not." "Who told you?" "Nobody. I went by this morning and I heard Tongue singing like a lark."

In a rural parlor a sorrowing widow states: "I am very sorry to inform all the friends of the family that my dear husband entered into a better and happier life beyond the grave on the 13th of this month with malapropos."

Philadelphia Call: Mrs. Shabby Gentee—'Jane, has the four come?' Jane—"Yes, mum, eight barrels." "And the potatoes?" "Yes, mum, twenty bushels." "And the canned meats?" "Yes, mum, six dozen cans; that's all I was ordered, mum."

"And how is the stock of other provisions, my dear?" "Oh, they are all low, mum, to last three months easy, and the ice and milkmen promised to come every night after dark?" "Very well, Jane. Board up the front shutters."

Graphic: At the theatre. "Such a figure! Such grace and ease! I never saw a woman before that I really could love." "Do you think so?" observed a middle-aged gentleman who sat next to him. "Indeed I do. She has captivated me. I would give a thousand dollars to meet her." "You can meet her for less than that." "I'll introduce you if you like." "You? You would earn my everlasting gratitude. Do you know her well?" "I ought to. She's my grandmother."

See. "I don't say that the amount of a 19-cent dentist's bill for four days' work" on the teeth of four ladies of the family of General Guzman Blanco, ex-president of Venezuela, who was recently in the city on his way to Europe. General Blanco refused to pay and so the case will go to the courts.

A Cincinnati correspondent writes to the New York Evening Post of the remark of a native Indian who, being asked in court how many potatoes he raised that season on a certain tract of land, replied: "I raised a heap, for I sold a pile and had right smart left." This, the correspondent says, is the pure vernacular of Southern Indiana and Illinois.

"He not only good—be good for something!" once said Thoreau, and the witty Bishop Simpson probably had that sentiment in mind when he told a class of new preachers: "I have heard young men, in the depth of their humility, say: 'I am willing to be a poor, despised Methodist preacher.' Now, brethren, if you are poor it's your own fault, and if you are despised it is because you are a Methodist."

Philadelphia Call: Dr. Parvin says that a baby should not be allowed to sleep with its mother. Parvin is right. It should sleep with the nurse, about three-quarters of a mile off.

"It is an undoubted truth," observes the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, "that American detectives are far more numerous and more efficient than the best detectives of either England or France. What Americans lack in training they more than make up in good horse-sense and courage."

Graphic: A colored preacher who eloped with the wife of one of his parishioners has been expelled and severely reprimanded for immorality. He is a native of the South, and has no more privileges than any other class of citizens. The "heaven Chinese" may be a poor, deluded son of an infidel civilization, but he is too "dy" to allow trusted cashiers to get away with the "boodle." Go Sirs run a Boston "washie" house. Sun Gun, Hop Yu, Chu Gun, One Lang, Ah Tare and Stay Tare, were with the washie man. One Lang was footing up the crow tracks on the day-book the other night to see if it tallied with the cash, and when asked if he was the regular cashier replied: "Oh, no; me keepsee today, next boy to-morrow. Evly day another boy. One boy all time too muchee cheat. All same Mellem man."

HINTS TO GOOD HEALTH.

Nervous Prostration—Sea-Sickness—Tea and Coffee as Stimulants—Cure for Cancer—Buttermilk as a Drink—Alcohol and Digestion—Etc., Etc., Etc.

There are two types of nervous prostration, the one in which the patient has too much blood (the congestive), the one in which he has too little (the anemic). In each type the symptoms are numerous. Among those of the first type are headache, dizziness, throbbing of temples, difficulty in applying the head, vertigo, a dazed feeling, a coated tongue, constipation, strange sensations in the skin, scalp of the head and ears, melancholy, constant apprehension of failure of mind. Among those of the second type are sense of extreme exhaustion after mental effort, dyspnea, numb feelings in the arms and legs, weakness, unsteady gait, followed at length by inability to sleep, despondency and apprehension of mental failure, as in the first type. The prevalent view is, that this condition is mainly due to excessive brain-work; that political and social excitements and the rush for money, and the fairly excessive Americans to it. One of the highest medical authorities in this country takes a different view. He says that the brain does its work with the minimum of effort; that with due nutrition and rest in sleep, it can work continuously during waking hours; that instead of being injured by severe labor, it is improved by it, if the mental and muscular exertion is moderate, and the life activity, like muscular exertion, keeps the brain in a healthy state. "When a man says he is overworked," he says, "he means that he has not the wise physician wants to know what his vices are. 'Worry may be one. The worries of life are the worst enemies we have. They are the most generous soever it may be.' It is doubtful whether the greed of gain is greater in America than it is in other countries, and the anxiety of doing it is not more disturbed in politics in this country than are the mass of the people of many other nations. If the very cause of our prostration is the life that cause the mischief, the indulgence in eating and drinking, the abuse of alcohol and tobacco, the excessive use of stimulants, and the luxurious lives generally. The disease is functional. It is not caused by organic trouble. One or more of the organs is not properly doing its work, and the almost numberless symptoms are the result of what is called 'reflex' disturbance or extension of the trouble from the seat of the disease to other parts of the system. The medical help, but his permanent improvement will depend on himself."

Alcohol and Digestion.

We speak of prostration, which the chie virtue is supposed to be that they contain all the digestive principles. These can be active only so far as they contain poison, and they have no advantage over the simple drink. It has also been shown that certain substances combined with alcohol, such as sugar, and other things, in moderation, diminishes its action, while in an quantity the activity of peristalsis is totally prevented. This is a point often lost sight of, and it serves as a hint concerning the use of liquors at meals by dyspeptics.

"BARBARA THAYER."

The question whether a man who has loved unlawfully is worthy of the love of a pure and noble minded woman is not to be argued. Many a man has thus made himself guilty and afterwards formed an alliance with perfect innocence. The great world, idly but complacently looking on, finds no fault with the event. The problem whether or not a woman should marry such a man is often, no doubt, privately discussed, but we do not notice any such frank and direct discussion of its features in fiction as we have found in the new American novel entitled "Barbara Thayer," just published by Lee & Shepard. It is a story of no commonplace character, and is one indeed which will justify serious consideration. The author, Miss Barbara Thayer, is a woman of many friends, not only in New England, but in the Middle and Western States. For a number of years she has appeared upon the platform in most of the cities and towns as a brilliant and impressive speaker upon social and educational themes with success, and has everywhere won the plaudits and approval of the audience. Her first time enters the realm of authorship. We are authorized to inform that the story is not an unauthorized version of the life of a woman whom she has created as a light for her fellow-women—the college graduate, the public reader, the woman of letters, the woman of action, the marriage question; the heroine, in fact, who has as much right to exist as (and did exist long before) the heroine of the novel. The story is by Dr. Zay.

Sea-Sickness.

Those so fortunate as to be exempted from sea-sickness are apt to exhibit their selfishness by making light of the sufferings of their less fortunate companions. A writer in Chamber's Journal, on the following points, gives some interesting exhibition: Some are guilty of real unkindness at such times; will "kick" their unfortunate companions and offer them unsuitable refreshments. Some are guilty of real unkindness at such times; will "kick" their unfortunate companions and offer them unsuitable refreshments. Some are guilty of real unkindness at such times; will "kick" their unfortunate companions and offer them unsuitable refreshments.

Tea and Coffee as Stimulants.

Nancy is noted as the only person who has satisfactorily solved the much-older question of what manner of fruit it was with which our first mother was tempted. She asserts and challenges denial that the "cause of all the sin in the world was that the first woman ate swine's flesh," an assertion for theologians to ponder.

